[THURSDAY, *December* 27, 1770.] { 233 } [NUMB. 1460.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

☾'s *Age.*	*High-Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H. M.	*ſets* ☉ H. M.	
THURSDAY 11	5	after 7	28 before 5	☽ Full Tueſday next, 4 Morn.
FRIDAY 12	6	7	28 5	
SATURDAY 13	7	7	28 5	
SUNDAY 14	8	7	28 5	
MONDAY 15	9	7	27 5	
TUESDAY ○	9	7	27 5	
WEDNESDAY 17	10	7	27 5	

Days 9 Hours 4 Minutes the 27th.

By Captain Meyers who arrived here laſt Thurſday in 7 Weeks from Londonderry, we have the following freſh Advices, viz.

CONSTANTIINOPLE. Sept. 3.

THE Ruſſians have taken the iſle of Lemnos, in which there is a very good port, and where it is probable their fleet will winter.

Petersburgh, Sept. 14. The garriſon of Bender continues to make a vigorous defence. From the 30th of July, that our troops opened the trenches before that town, to the 15th of Auguſt, they have made ſeven ſallies, in which they loſt abundance of men. One Baſhaw was killed by one of our bombs, the 20th of Auguſt, the Seraskier Mahomet Urſa Waliſir, Commandant of that place, overcome with grief occaſioned by the loſs of the two battles of the 11th of July and the 1ſt of Auguſt, poiſoned himſelf; the garriſon ſoon gave him a ſucceſſor in the perſon of Demin, a Baſhaw of three tails, who revived the courage of the ſoldiers, by telling them that the Oran Vizir, had beaten the Ruſſians. From the 2d to the 15th we had 245 men killed before the fortreſs, among whom are Major General Lobel, Captain Weber, and three Lieutenants; twenty two officers, and ſix hundred and fifty-one ſoldiers wounded.

Major General Proſorowski, who covers Ocza'kow, has wrote to Count de Panin, that the 6th of Auguſt, 400 Wallachians of both ſexes had put themſelves under his protection; and that his troops had already taken out of the enemy's hands upwards of 5000 perſons of that nation, both men and women, beſides a booty of 5000 oxen, 10,580 ſheep, and 586 horſes.

Warſaw, Sept. 29. By letters from Lemberg of the 23d inſt. the Janiſſaries had mutined in the Turkiſh army, and murdered five Baſhaws, after which they went away, directing their Courſe to Conſtantinople, in order to raiſe a mutiny there. Gen. Eſſen with his troops had quitted Latyczew, where the plague rages, and marched to Polonia. We cannot as yet mention any thing of the abating of this diſtemper; All the accounts from Podolia, Volhinia and the Ukraine are the ſame: The inhabitants drive the people who are infected with the plague out of the towns and villages, and let them die in miſery. A few days ago a commandant perceiving a party of theſe miſerable creatures coming towards the town for food, from whence they had been driven, ordered them to be fired upon, when he perhaps would have ſaved their lives by giving them ſome proviſions. It is ſtrongly reported here, that the General Confederacy has declared the throne vacant

Trieſte, Sept. 20. The Ruſſians gain the friendſhip of all the Inhabitants of the Archipelago iſlands, by their humanity and juſtice; even the Turkiſh inhabitants begin to eſteem them above other nations, as they on the iſlands of Scio, Tenedos, Meteline, &c. not only protected the Turkiſh inhabitants from the Greeks, but gave leave to thoſe who did not chooſe to ſtay, to depart with all their goods to Conſtantinople or Aſia. This humanity, unknown and unpoſſeſſed by the Turks, makes all the Iſlands ſurrender themſelves to the Ruſſians.

Utrecht, Oct. 11. By a letter from Conſtantinople of the 3d of September, it appears that the Ruſſian fleet contents itſelf with blocking up the Dardanelles; that the caſtles and fortreſſes on that Strait are provided with every neceſſary for a long ſiege; and that beſides the old fortifications, all the ſhore is defended by a numerous artillery, ſo that it requires an army of more than 40 000 men to force that important poſt. Theſe letters add, that though the capital receives no longer any proviſions by ſea, great quantities are brought to it by land, ſo that they are in no fear at all of a dearth.

Hague, Oct. 6. The Abbe Duprat, charged with the affairs of the Court of France, had a conference with the Greffier Fagal the 4th inſtant, in which it is ſaid the former communicated to the Greffier the order he had received from his Court, to aſſure the States General that the King his maſter perſiſted firmly in his pacific ſentiments, and that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would uſe his utmoſt efforts amicably to terminate the difference between England and Spain, in which he was in hopes of ſucceeding; and that their High Mightineſſes might be aſſured that what was reported of the armaments going forward at Toulon was falſe, as they were only working at ſuch things as were abſolutely neceſſary in the moſt profound peace.

Paris, Oct. 5. The Count de Noailles, appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the States General of the united provinces, has received orders to depart immediately for London, to negociate ſome affairs of importance with that Court. We cannot ſee without Chagrin the maritime armaments making by the Engliſh, notwithſtanding which, a perfect inaction reigns in our ports.

Oct. 8. It is ſaid here, that the negociation which the Marquis de Noailles has entered into at London, has for its object to reconcile the Court of England with that of Madrid with reſpect to the differences in relation to the Havannah. (Perhaps this ſhould be Manilla.) When the Engliſh came before that place, the Governor capitulated with them, and agreed to pay the ſum of twelve millions of livres, at ſeveral periods, on condition that they retired with their army without exacting any other contributions; notwithſtanding which the Engliſh afterwards exacted fourteen millions from the inhabitants of that capital. Things reſted in this ſtate during peace; but now the Engliſh Miniſtry claim the above twelve millions in queſtion, which claim we think ill founded, if things are in the ſtate thus repreſented to us.

Oct. 9. In regard to the ſuſpenſion of the warlike preparations at port l'Orient, the Duke de Praſlin has ſent for the chiefs of the companies who have undertaken the equipment, exhorted them to continue, and to keep an exact account of the coſt thereof, and aſſured them that in caſe of war, the King would reimburſe them. It is added, that this Miniſter is the more anxious for the continuation of theſe preparations, as it is eſſentially neceſſary that theſe ſhips ſhould depart for the victualling the iſles of France and Bourbon.

The marine war which ſeems to be in agitation makes the politicians calculate the force of our navy, which is found to be as numerous as at the beginning of laſt war, but ſtronger as to the ſize of the ſhips, of which more than half are from 74 guns to 116 and 120.

LONDON,

Sept 29. A general meeting of the principal Turkey Merchants of this City will be held in the courſe of next week, for the conſideration of many important matters in reſpect to the management of their affairs, and the ſecurity of their property, in the dominions of the Grand Signor.

They write from Quebec, that upwards of one hundred families were gone up this laſt ſpring to ſettle themſelves on Beaver Iſland, ſituated in the middle of Lake Ontario, abounding with the fineſt furs of all Canada.

The Newbery, Capt. Rowe, from Newbery in New England to London, lies at the Orchard houſe, Blackwall. The above is a Raft of Timber built in the form of a ſhip, came from Newbery to ſoundings in 26 days, and worthy the inſpection of the curious.

Yeſterday Joſeph Martin, and William Baker, Eſqrs. were ſworn in Sheriffs at Guildhall, for the year enſuing; afterwards Mr. Sheriff Martin, entertained the Aldermen, &c. at Goldſmith's-hall, in an elegant manner. The carriages and livery are the genteeleſt of any that have been for many years, eſpecially Mr. Martin's. The ſervants coats and breeches are green, trimmed with gold, and gold garters; the waiſtcoats are ſuperfine ſcarlet cloth, trimmed with a broad gold lace; their hats, a broad lace, with a gold band round the crown, and a roſe before. His chariot was painted blue, and richly gilded.

We are aſſured there is now in a nobleman's garden, near the town of Bedford, a peach tree, which has bore peaches for ſixteen years paſt, and has this year two peaches and one nectarin on the ſame ſhoot; the tree has never been inoculated ſince its firſt planting. The nectarin ripens like the peaches, but is not quite ſo large as other nectarins, yet very little leſs. The nobleman who owns it, would be glad if any of the philoſophical gentlemen can account for this phænomenon.

Oct. 1. This day the Sheriffs of London are to go through the ceremony of counting a bag of *horſe nails*, cutting a bar of wood aſunder, &c. according to ancient cuſtom in the Exchequer chamber before the Curſitor Baron of that Court.

By a letter from the Mediterranean we learn, that thirty three ſailors, belonging to Admiral Elphinſtone's fleet, prompted with a longing deſire for vegetables, with which the country near the Dardanelles, abounds, inadvertantly ventured on ſhore, and, on their return to the boat, laden with melons, cucumbers, &c. they were ſurrounded by a detachment of Janiſſaries, and every man cut to pieces; amongſt the thirty-three were twenty-two Engliſh ſailors.

The miniſtry have promiſed that the news bro't by the Courier from Spain, ſhall be notified to the Lord Mayor of London, and the public, as ſoon as it arrives.

Oct. 15, The Spaniſh infantry, including 33 battalions of militia, amounting to 25,700 men, are eſtimated at about 92.000. Their cavalry conſiſts of about 12,000, all of whom are badly clothed, badly paid, and badly diſciplined.

Authentic accounts from Hamburgh ſay, that three young men had dropped down dead at the Cuſtom-houſe in Dantzick, that ſeveral people had died there after a few hours illneſs, with livid ſpots on their bodies, which had thrown the inhabitants into the utmoſt conſternation.

It is aſſerted, that part of the baggage of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador is already put on board a ſhip in the river bound for Cadiz; and that the departure of his Excellency is fixed for this day ſe'nnight. He is to go by the way of Paris to Madrid, in order to negociate ſome important buſineſs with the Court of France, which he is by the diſpatches he received by the laſt courier, charged with, before he returns home.

Octo. 16. By letters from Leghorn, of the 21ſt of Sept. we learn that ſix Engliſh men of war are arrived in that port, and that ten more are daily expected.

Orders are given for ſeveral ſmall ſloops and armed cutters to cruiſe in the channel and on the Scotch coaſt to prevent any ſhip putting into our ports, ſuſpected of being infected.

Orders are alſo ſent to Ireland to take the ſame neceſſary precautions as in England.

We are aſſured that Lord North has ſome very extraordinary meaſures in agitation, which he intends laying before the parliament at the next meeting.

A courier was yeſterday diſpatched to the Britiſh Miniſter at the Court of Berlin.

Private letters from Paris ſay, a general inſurrection is daily expected to happen there; ſeveral of the diſcontented having left the Court and retired to their ſeats in the country; and that in caſe war ſhould be declared between Great-Britain and France, and a deſcent made on their coaſt, many of the nobility would immediately join the Engliſh forces.

A certain city officer has been adviſed by his friends not to reſign his place on any account.

The regiments ſtationed in Scotland, we hear, are ordered to be completed immediately to their full complement of men.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Octo. 15.

"On Saturday the Merlin ſloop of war was put into commiſſion, and the command of her given to Captain Marſhall.

"Yeſterday orders arrived for the Arrogant, of 74 guns; Ajax of 74; Achilles, of 64; and Rippon, of 60, to take in four months proviſions, and proceed directly to Ireland, to take on board two regiments of ſoldiers to reinforce the garriſons of Gibraltar and Mahon."

Octo. 17. We can from very good authority aſſert, that a great Perſonage in adminiſtration, has declared, that a war was now inevitable.

We are now informed that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador has not received letters of recall, neither is there any time fixed for his departure.

The report of the Court of Spain having declared war publickly in the city of Madrid againſt the Court of Great-Britain, is wholly groundleſs.

Letters from Paris ſay, it is certain that the Duke de Choiſeul has written to the Spaniſh Miniſter, to whom he has intimated, that it is by no means the wiſh of the French Court, that Spain ſhould involve herſelf at preſent in a war with Great-Britain.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from Liſbon, by which we learn that the Court of Portugal is greatly embarraſſed on account of the preſent unhappy ſituation of affairs in Europe, as they think there is no longer a doubt but a war will ſoon break out between England and Spain, and conſequently the latter will have aſſiſtance from France. The Miniſtry there have been acquainted by the French Ambaſſador, that they muſt not remain idle ſpectators. England has been their faithful ally, therefore they ſeem not willing to take part againſt them, leſt they ſhould hereafter ſtand in need of their aſſiſtance. The Engliſh merchants there are treated in a much better manner than they have been for ſome time paſt; and a promiſe has been made, that the merchant who was impriſoned ſhall have reſtitution made him for that groſs inſult; and all matters at that time in diſpute ſhall be amicably ſettled.

Octo. 18. A great officer of State is ſaid to have declared, that he has reſources, without taxing the nation to any great height, ſufficient to carry on a war for five years certain.

The preſent Premier, contrary to the cuſtom of his predeceſſors, confines his attention ſolely to the particular and undoubted buſineſs of his own department; and we have it from good authority, that he has planned a ſcheme to anſwer all the exigencies of the enſuing year, with which he will open the budget of the approaching ſeſſions.

On Monday government contracted for fifty tenders, to be immediately taken into their ſervice, at 8s. per ton.

Lord John Murray is appointed to the rank of General of his Majeſty's forces.

We are informed that a public Faſt will be appointed, to implore the bleſſing of the Almighty upon our arms, and in the prevention of peſtilence.

It is ſaid that the commiſſioners of a certain board have adviſed the meaſure of having a fleet before a Spaniſh port near the Streights, if they make the leaſt delay in returning an anſwer to our memorial of requiſition, or if it prove not ſatisfactory.

It is ſaid that the proclamation, recalling and prohibiting ſeamen from ſerving foreign Princes and States, was tranſmitted to Mr. Harris, the *charge d' affairs* at Madrid, to be made public there as ſoon as poſſible after it was publiſhed here.

Whatever the determination of the Court of Spain may be, with regard to our preſent requeſts, an augmentation of our fleet in the Mediterranean is, we hear, determined on.

The preſent diſpute with the Court of Madrid, on account of Falkland's Iſlands, has, we are informed, brought up our former claims on that Court, reſpecting the Manilla ranſom: and, it is ſaid, that along with ſufficient reſtitution for the late breach of treaty, full ſatisfaction with regard to the Manilla affair is peremptorily demanded.

The peace that is already ſigned between the Court of France and the Bey of Tunis, it is imagined, will alter the face of affairs a little in the Mediterranean. The fleet the French had before that city muſt either be laid up, or put upon ſome other ſervice; it being ſcarcely probable that they will maintain ſo conſiderable an armament, unleſs with ſome particular view or intention.

Oct. 19. It is ſaid, with ſome confidence, at the weſt end of the town, that the anſwer lately received from the court of Madrid, was "That as they, as well as the Engliſh, were parties, they could not properly determine our affairs; therefore they were willing to refer it to ſome neutral power, to be hereafter agreed on." This for ſome days ſeemed to ſatisfy our pacific miniſtry; but it was warmly remonſtrated againſt by a noble Lord in council, as a piece of fineſſe to gain time paſt.

A gentleman from Shropſhire aſſures us, that the paragraph in the Birmingham Gazette on Monday laſt, mentioning the death of Lord Clive, is entirely falſe; his Lordſhip being now at his ſeat at Wolcot, in as good health as he has been for ſome time paſt.

Capt. Hall, in the Paoli, ſailed for Boſton, about ten days ago, with goods to the value of 20,000l. contrary to agreement.

Tueſday night Lord Weymouth had a long conference with the Spaniſh ambaſſador at Powis houſe, and the ſame night, at ten o'clock, a courier was diſpatched by his excellency to the court of Madrid, requiring freſh inſtructions for his conduct.

It is ſaid, that a conſiderable body of the Emperor's troops have already entered into Great Poland, where they are to be joined by a detachment of Pruſſian huſſars out of Lithuania.

We hear it has been reſolved, after a long debate, that in the preſent diſpute between Great Britain and Spain, the mediation of France ſhould not be accepted.

Oct. 5. A declaration of war by France againſt the Ruſſians is daily expected. The Ruſſian Miniſter here has already communicated the grounds of the ſuſpicions of his court on that head, and requeſted, in the name of his miſtreſs, our early aſſiſtance.

Oct. 6. The miniſter of a northern potentate, ſuppoſed to be in the confidence of the French, declared the other day, moſt ſolemnly, in private, that he was not only convinced that the French did not inſtigate the Spaniards to a war with us at preſent, but were greatly apprehenſive of detrimental conſequences to themſelves from it, and uſed their utmoſt endeavours to prevent its taking place.

It is remarkable that, before the commencement of the laſt war, Mr. Bullock, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, was ſent to Madrid with ſome diſpatches to which he was to bring a categorical anſwer, and was, from the time of his going till his return, abſent thirteen months.

The French are alarmed at our negociations and conduct, and mean in a few days to expoſtulate warmly on the part of Spain by ſome new delegate.

They write from Quebec, that the Indians, without any ſolicitation on our part, had actually ſeized upon, and brought down, laden with irons, ſome French emiſſaries, who had attempted to ſtir up their nation to commit hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh back ſettlements.

In caſe of a rupture, the Phillippine Iſlands, we hear, will be attacked.

They write from Senegal, that the King of Brack had declared war againſt the French, and ordered his people to give no quarter to any Frenchmen that might be taken priſoners.

We are credibly informed, that a certain paymaſter's accounts are at length finally ſettled, and that the balance remaining in his hands, amounts to 50,000l. which he is ready to pay into the Treaſury as ſoon as he is called upon by the proper officers.

A noble Lord laſt night at Arthur's offered a bett of 50 guineas to 15, that if Great Britain declared war now againſt Spain, France would declare againſt Great Britain before the end of three months.——His Lordſhip's reaſoning was pointed and juſt; He obſerved that the undoubted and avowed cauſe of the laſt Spaniſh war was the great partiality ſhewn by the court of Madrid to that of Verſailles; and that, upon a ſimilar occaſion, it was paſt all doubt the French would not prove themſelves ungrateful; for that the intereſts, private and public, of theſe branches of the Bourbon family are ſo cloſely connected, that the blow which *throws the one down*, will make the other *ſtagger*.

Five guineas are now given to receive 100, if war is not declared within a fortnight.

A correſpondent informs us, that Capt. Nathaniel Bateman will in a few days hoiſt his broad pendant on board the Triumph of 74 guns, to command 7 ſail of the line, deſtined to retake poſſeſſion of Fort Egmont in Falkland's Iſland.

They write from Boſton, in New-England, that there lately has been diſcovered a Species of Seaweed, growing on rocks, on the Labrador Coaſt, which, by repeated experiments, is found to produce a laſting Dye of the fineſt Purple.

Oct. 15. At the Common Council at Guildhall on Friday, the Lord Mayor, after the minutes of the laſt Court were read and confirmed, declared, "That nothing particular had happened ſince the laſt Court, except his having ordered a Court of Conſervancy, in order to impannel a jury to enquire into the encroachments on the river Thames at Durham yard." Mr. Alderman Wilkes then ſaid, "That at the opening of the laſt Court of Common-Council, the Lord Mayor had been ſo obliging as to ſtate to them what had paſſed between the Lords of the Admiralty and himſelf, relative to the preſs warrants lately iſſued, and therefore he hoped that his Lordſhip would indulge them with an account of what had ſince occurred on that ſubject, which was certainly of the higheſt importance to the perſonal liberty of very many citizens, who were under his Lordſhip's immediate protection."——The Lord Mayor replied, that he had received a requiſition in form from the Privy Council, to give his utmoſt aſſiſtance in the ſervice of the preſs warrants; and that in conſequence, he had backed thoſe warrants and ſent to the ſeveral Conſtables and other civil officers, to be aſſiſtant to the military in the execution of them." Mr. Alderman Wilkes then replied, "That there was now a ſuſpenſion of *Magna Charta* in the city by their chief magiſtrate, that a preſs warrant was expreſly contrary to the words of the *Great Charter*, *Nullus liber homo* capiatur, *&c. niſi per legale judicium parium ſuorum vel per legem terræ*, and to the firſt principles of the Engliſh conſtitution; that he lamented the unjuſt and cruel fate of ſo many of their fellow citizens, torn from their families, who would be left, perhaps, deſtitute of the common neceſſaries of life, &c. That at the Durham-yard committee, Mr. Alderman Oliver, and himſelf had fully given their ſentiments to the Lord Mayor on the plain illegality of preſs warrants, and their hopes that they would never have the ſanction of the chief magiſtrate of that city." The Lord Mayor then confeſſed the illegality of preſs warrants, but declared, "That in that emergency the fleet muſt be manned, and he could not riſque the danger of delay." Mr. Alderman Wilkes ſaid, "That he wiſhed to ſee the fleet ſpeedily manned, but in a way conſiſtent with liberty and humanity: that if inſtead of the paltry ſum of thirty ſhillings, five pound per man had been offered by government we might have had ſailors enough, promiſing likewiſe on the public faith, their diſcharge after a certain number of years; that this ought to have been done ſix months ago; that 50,000 ſailors on this calculation would only have coſt 250,000l. that above twice the ſum had been quandered away at *Kew*, *Richmond*, and for *moſt corrupt purpoſes*; and voted without any accounts, that ſuch a method ought to have been firſt tried: but that now in the very capital, our fellow citizens were every hour the prey of lawleſs ruffians, &c." My Lord Mayor then ſaid, "He thought the occaſion juſtified his conduct; and that it was *unfriendly* in Mr Wilkes to mention it; but however, he avowed having given all the aid of the civil to the military in the city." Mr. Wilkes, replied, "That it was a great public concern, that it was *friendly* to his country, and that ſhould always have the firſt place in his heart, as well as be the leading principle of his actions."

OCTOBER, 18.

The account of the Spaniards having a deſign on the iſland of Jamaica, muſt be a miſtake; that iſland is able to muſter at leaſt fifteen thouſand white people, who have been regularly trained to arms, and have, for many years, been muſtered and exerciſed once a month; they have at preſent two regiments of regular troops from Britain, and they can arm from fifty to a hundred thouſand negroes; it is not therefore likely that the Spaniards can raiſe any force in the Weſt-Indies or America, even with the aſſiſtance of troops from old Spain, that could make a conqueſt of this important iſland.

It is confirmed to us, by freſh intelligence, that the French miniſtry are really aſſiduous in endeavouring to prevent a rupture between Spain and Great-Britain.

Several private Letters confirm the account that the plague has broke out in the Ruſſian army.

It is confirmed that the Ruſſians have taken all the revenue that was ſending from Egypt for Conſtantinople, and are ſo well ſupplied by proviſions taken from the Turks, as to ſtop all their contracts at Leghorn, &c.

A letter from Zant, an iſland in the Gulph of Venice, mentions, that in the night between the 25th and 26th of September, the Ruſſian fleet attempted to force the paſſage of the Dardanelles, their hopes ariſing from a turn which the tides in theſe parts are wont to take about the autumnal Equinox; but not hitting the critical hour, they were forced back by the rapidity of the ſtream, the force of the wind, and the continued fire of the land batteries; by which laſt, the ſhip of Admiral Spiridoff was ſo ſhattered, that ſhe was obliged to be ſent to Scio to be repaired.

A letter from Scanderoon brings the following account.

"It is well known all over Europe, that the Baſſa, governor of Egypt, having paid very little regard to the orders of the Turkiſh Court, has been for ſome time raiſing forces, as it was imagined, to maintain himſelf in a ſtate of independence. About the middle of June, having filled his magazines and collected carriages from all parts of the kingdom, he drew his troops together, and began his march towards Arabia, with a deſign, as was ſuppoſed, to plunder Mecca, or perhaps to make himſelf maſter of ſome of the provinces of that wide-extended tract, where he might have enjoyed the pleaſures of royalty without the crime of rebellion. A band of Janiſſaries, which he had perſuaded to follow him, when they came to the edge of the deſert began to mutiny. This he had foreſeen, and for this he had prepared. He immediately aſſembled the reſt of the army round them, and ſeizing upon thoſe officers who had been moſt refractory, diſmiſſed them with their beards ſhaven and their robes cut ſhort; a puniſhment equivalent to that of being drummed out of a regiment in European ſervice. He then diſtributed money throughout the army, and all promiſed to go forward with him. When he had advanced fifteen days march into the deſert, a meſſenger arrived in his camp, with the following Letter from *Niſaredden*, an Arabian Prince, the ſon of him who a few years ago intercepted the caravan of pilgrims."

To the moſt illuſtrious and renowned Baſſa of Egypt.

"That thou haſt advanced thus far into countries through which neither thou nor thy maſter have a right to paſs, conſider as the effect of *Niſareddin's* clemency. I hoped that the ſight of the deſert would have taught thee wiſdom, and have therefore given thee time for reflection and retreat. The line of ſeparation is now drawn, and within two days march is the camp of *Niſareddin*. If thou can'ſt ariſe into the air and ſail upon the clouds; if thou can'ſt mingle with the waters and glide through the caverns, thou may'ſt then hope to view the regions beyond the deſert. But the ſurface of the earth is given to the ſtrongeſt Lance and to the ſharpeſt arrow; and he who dares to paſs further, muſt encounter that nation whoſe proweſs no man ever yet returned to tell."

"The Baſſa ſent no anſwer to this Letter, but, (according to the cuſtom of the barbarians) by cutting off the thumbs of the meſſenger. He then continued his march for three days, without any other notice of an enemy than the clouds of duſt for ſome time ſeen flying at a diſtance. But towards the evening of the fourth day, the Arabian horſemen began to harraſs him, and the night after aſſaulted his camp in all quarters. The Turks being now prepared, eaſily drew together and maintained their ground; and the Arabs, whether through terror or ſtratagem, retreated to a ſmall diſtance. The Turks purſuing their victory puſhed forwards, and left their baggage a little behind them; when a freſh party of the enemy from another point ſet fire on a ſudden to their carriages. Fire in a ſandy deſert is not eaſily quenched. The Turks thus entangled on all ſides, ſaw their proviſions and warlike ſtores almoſt totally deſtroyed. Nothing now remained but to return, and this was made very difficult by the interruption of their purſuers, and the want of water. About the third part of the army has periſhed, and the reſt have regained the frontiers of Egypt."

Cork, Octo. 18. Orders were received here laſt Wedneſday night from the War-Office to the 51ſt and 61ſt regiments of foot, to hold themſelves ready to embark for Portſmouth. The 56th and 58th regiments are ready to embark for Gibraltar; the tranſports are expected the firſt fair wind.

BOSTON, December 17.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight died at Hingham, Doctor Ezekiel Herſey:—We hear he has left One Thouſand Pound Sterling, for the Founding a Profeſſorſhip of Phyſic at Harvard-College.

At the Superior Court held in this Town, laſt Wedneſday, came on the Trial of Edward Manwaring, Eſq; an Officer of the Cuſtoms, Mr. John Munro, Notary Public, Hammond Green and Thomas Greenwood, who had been charged with firing Guns out of the Cuſtom-Houſe on the Evening of the 5th of March, and Indicted by the Grand Jury for the Murder of thoſe Perſons that were killed at that Time, and for which Manwaring, &c. were impriſoned. After a few Hours Trial, they were acquitted.

Friday laſt Kilroy and Montgomery, who were convicted of Manſlaughter, at the late Superior Court held here, were branded in the Hand in open Court, and diſcharged.

Several Watchmen of the town, have informed us, that they have for several mornings past discovered a star, as they call it, or a meteor, about 4 o'clock in the morning in the N. E. which continues for some time rising and lowering like a lanthorn to a kite.

The General Assembly are to meet at Cambridge, the 23d of January next.

NEW-PORT, December 17.

Captain Christopher Champlin, who arrived here last Monday Night from the West-Indies, on the First Inst. spoke with a Brig, Capt. Tolon, 5 Weeks from London, for Cape-Fear, who told Capt. Champlin War was declared in England 2 Days before he sailed.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.

Capt. Conyngham, from Antigua, informs, that Commodore Mackinzie passed Antigua about the 15th of November, on his Way to Jamaica, being appointed for that Station—That the English Inhabitants of Dominica being in fear of the great Number of French on that Island, if a War should break out, have sent to Commodore Man, on the Antigua Station, for a Ship for their Protection.

One night last week a man got into a house in Front-street, went up stairs, rifled the drawers, and carried off some linen. Several other houses, we hear, have lately been robbed, by persons entering them in the evening; the inhabitants should therefore be very careful of their doors, as it is certain there is a gang of thieves who go about the streets in the dusk, and watch all opportunities of getting into houses.

Saturday or Sunday night last a store in Wate-street was opened with a false key, and a bundle containing sundry bonds, notes, &c. to a considerable amount, carried off.

Tuesday last arrived here the ship Hope, Capt. James Robinson, from the Bay of Honduras, which place he left the 12th of November in company with the ship Friendship, Capt. Hall, and the ship Raven, Capt. Belcher for London.—The brig Rebecca, Capt. Shute, was to leave the Bay for New-York about 10 days after Capt. Robinson.

Capt. Robinson, on his passage from the Bay of Honduras, in lat. 37, 50, lon. 90, spoke a brig from Barbary for New-York, but could not learn the Captain's name.

NEW-YORK, December 27.

Edmund Burke, Esq; is appointed Agent for this Province, in the Room of Robert Charles, Esq; deceased.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in New-York, Sept. 12, 1770.

"*A large naval Armament is now preparing for Sea; the Cause assigned is, a Memorial presented by the Spanish Minister, about 10 Days ago, wherein he demands Faulkland-Island; complains of an Indignity offered to the King his Master, in an English News-Paper, and of Spanish Deserters being harboured on board the British Fleet, for which he demanded Satisfaction, and a categorical Answer, the Answer given was by no Means pleasing——He immediately sent off an Express to his Court, and has not since appeared at St. James's: The Return of his Express is expected in ten Days, and it's thought it's Contents will determine either for Peace or War.*"

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated last Monday Noon.

"We have just now received the Cape-Fear Mercury, and send you an Extract from the same, dated Wilmington Nov. 21, Capt. Calender on his Passage here from Boston, spoke with a Schooner, which a few Days before that, had spoke with a Ship from London for Charlestown, out then 18 Days the Captain of which said, War had been declared 10 Days before he left England.

To his EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable
JOHN, Earl of DUNMORE,
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Colony of NEW-YORK and the Territories depending thereon in AMERICA, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same.

The humble Address of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the said Colony.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, beg Leave to return your Lordship our most hearty Thanks for your Speech; and with Pleasure congratulate your Lordship on your safe Arrival in your Government.

The Representatives of the People regard with the highest Satisfaction this peculiar Mark of his Majesty's paternal Attention to the Welfare and Happiness of this faithful Colony, in the Appointment of a Nobleman of your Lordship's distinguished Rank to preside over us, while your Lordship's amiable Character affords the most pleasing Prospect of a happy Administration.

The favourable Disposition shewn by the Inhabitants of this Colony, to renew the Commercial Intercourse with the Mother-country, will, we trust, be the means of effecting a cordial Reconciliation between Great-Britain and the Colonies, so necessary at all Times for the Security and Preservation of both: and recommend us to the Favour of our most gracious Sovereign.

The violent Proceedings of the Spaniards, in dispossessing his Majesty's Subjects of their Settlement at Fort Egmont, in Time of profound Peace; and the considerable Armaments preparing at Home, afford just Cause to apprehend that Hostilities will ensue: We are therefore affected with the deepest Sense of Gratitude to find, that if a War should happen, your Lordship has the strongest Assurances, that this Part of his Majesty's Dominions will be a principal Object of his Care and Attention. The necessary Measures to be taken for its Protection against the sudden Attempts of an Enemy, demand our earliest Deliberations.

The other Matters recommended to us, will have our most serious Consideration.

The Confidence your Lordship places in our Zeal for his Majesty's Service, the favourable Opinion you have conceived of this Colony, and your Readiness to promote its Welfare, give us the most sensible Pleasure; and we assure your Lordship, that nothing shall be wanting on our Parts to render your Administration acceptable to your Royal Master, agreeable to yourself, and beneficial to the Colony.

Assembly-Chamber, Dec. 18, 1770. } By Order of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
JOHN CRUGER, Speaker.

Saturday last his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Dunmore gave his Assent to the four following Acts passed this Session; after which the General Assembly, with the Approbation of his Excellency, adjourned till Thursday the third Day of January next, 10 o'Clock in the Morning.

An Act, further to continue an Act, entitled, An *Act* for granting to his Majesty the several Duties and Impositions on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes imported into this Colony therein mentioned.

An Act, to continue an Act, entitled, An *Act* to restrain Hawkers and Pedlars within this Colony, from selling without Licence.

An Act for collecting the Duty of Excise on strong Liquors retailed in this Colony, from the first Day of January, in the Year of our Lord 1771, to the first Day of February 1772, inclusive.

And, An Act to continue an Act, entitled, An *Act* to prevent Frauds by Bills of Sale, which shall be made and executed after the first of March, in the Year of our Lord 1769, in the Counties therein mentioned.

Friday last arrived here the Schooner —— Captain M'Arey, from St. Eustatia, in 18 Days:——On the 3d of December, spoke the Sloop Sea Flower, Capt. Cunningham, from this Port bound to St. Kitte. In Lat. 22: 56: Long. 65: 13: spoke a sloop belonging to Rhode-Island, commanded by John Torpen, who was short of Water, of which Capt. M'Arey supplied him with a Barrel, and some other Necessaries.—Capt. M'Arey informs us, that he put into Antigua, where he was informed, that they had received fresh Advices from London, and were in great Expectation of a War: That the Merchants at Antigua were fitting out Privateers, and all other Naval Preparations were carrying on, which bare the Aspect of War.

We hear the late Trials in Boston are in the Press, and will soon be published.

We send our Customers the Complements of the Season.

☞ *The Philadelphia Post not come in.*

NEW-YEARS PRESENTS.
JAMES RIVINGTON.
Facing the Coffee-House Bridge,

Has the following Articles, which may be thought proper Presents to and from Ladies and Gentlemen at this Season, when the Heart is more peculiarly enlarged.

NECKLACES, ear-rings, and hair pins, of coque de pearl. Paste marquisette and garnets.
Crosses, paste, marquisette and garnets.
Paste stone shoe buckles for ladies.
Do. with knees and stocks for gentlemen.
Lockets for the custody of the dear creature's hair, in garnet, plan gold, enamel with mottoes, and in gilding, from 7 shillings to seven dollars.
Bracelets, elegantly set with garnets.
Tooth pick cases and snuff boxes, the handsomest ever offered to sale in this city, from six shillings to £10.
Beautiful polished leather snuff boxes.
Smelling bottles.
Gold seals.
Silver pencils.
Broaches of all sorts and prices.
Paste combs for ladies hair.
Fountain pens.
Patent watch keys.
Fencing foils.
Silver handle and other sorts of knives and forks in cases, with deserts and spoons.
Travelling cases with apartments for shaving equipages.
Ladies and gentlemens pocket books, with elegant instruments.
Ass skin memorandum books.
Gold, enamell'd, cypher, and pebble sleeve buttons.
Ladies gilt and pinchbeck shoe buckles.
Sets and pairs of do. for gentlemen.
Silver plated tea urns or kitchens for the tea table, very beautiful.
Silver plated candlesticks.
Silver plated coffee pots and salt cellars.
Tea pots, tea spoons, sugar tongs and shoe buckles, all silver.
Silver corals, plain and chased from forty shillings to 50s.
Dress swords and belts of all kinds.
Elegant cutteaus de chasse.
Pocket and horse pistols.
Silk stockings, coloured and white.
A great variety of fine walking canes and bullet headed rattans.
Candle shades.
Backgammon tables.
Watch chains for ladies and gentlemen.
Spectacles.
Cribbage boards.
Chessmen.
Ladies housewifes and pincushions.
Excellent rappee and Scots snuff.

With a myriad of other articles.

Mr. HOLT.

I verily believe that the Principles on which you conduct your Paper, will not permit you to refuse the following a Place in it, which, if you please to insert in this Week's Journal, you will oblige a considerable Number of your constant Readers.

AS Capt. M'Dougal has published a Narrative of Occurrences that happened between the Honourable House of Assembly and himself, previous to his being deprived of his Liberty; in which is contained a Law Term, that is not frequently made use of, therefore not likely to be generally understood, and consequently liable to be construed to the Prejudice of the Honourable Member, *who is said to have mentioned it, especially as he is not a native of the British Dominions, (and the Prejudices of Education, are not easily overcome.)* In Justice to whom, *I here send you the best Difinition that my Leisure will permit me, at present to procure, and which I take to be quite Genuine, and is as follows.*

"*If a Criminal indicted of any capital Crime, refuseth to plead or put himself upon a legal Trial; then as mute and contumacious, he is presently to suffer the horrid Punishment called* Peine Forte et Dure, *or pressing to Death, by extending him on his Back, naked, on a Floor, and laying on his Body Iron or Stone, as much or more than he can bear. The next Day he is to have three Morsels of Barley Bread without Drink, and the third Day, he is to have Water, next the Prison Door (unless that should be* running *Water) without Bread; and this shall be his Diet, till he dies. Thus it is hoped, that when all Circumstances are duly considered and the Punishment proposed is fully comprehended, the Gentleman's Lenity will not suffer any* UNMERITED *Censure, which is the ardent Desire of a Lover of Justice.*"

S.

STONE *and* PRICE,
MANUFACTURERS,

HAVE imported in the Beaver, Captain Kemble, a large Assortment of Woolen Cloths, consisting of Broad-Cloths, German Serges, Bath Beaver, Naps, &c. &c. To be sold on the lowest Terms, for Cash or short Credit, at their Store at Mr. ENNIS's, opposite the Lutheran Church, Broad-Way. 60 63

TO BE SOLD,
By JOHN LABOYTEAU, (Taylor,)
At BEEKMAN's-SLIP;

Superfine and coarse cloths, of different colours.
Forrest do.
Hunters German serges.
Bath and other coatings.
Ratteens.
Superfine sattinets for breeches.
Cotton do.
Serge denims.
Black silk breeches patterns.
Black worsted do.
Fancy waistcoat pattrerns.
Nankeens.
Striped Damascus.
Green baize.
Flannels.
Superfine rattinets.
Superfine shalloons.
Do.— Durants and tammies.
Brown and white sheeting,
Russia do.
Oznaburgs.
Rose blankets.
Striped do.
Scotch plaids.
Buckrams.
Glazed linen.
Shammy skins for breeches linings.
Blue and cloth colour, collar velvets.
Brown camblets.
Brown, black, pink callamineoes.

Sewing silk, scarfe twist, silk knee garters, scarfe, and silk and hair death-head and basket buttons, gold and silver basket do. double gilt and lacquered do. newest fashions; coat bindings of all colours, silk and linen handkerchiefs; worsted and thread stockings, taylors shears, White Chapel needles.

N. B. Rooms ready furnished, to be let.——Also good encouragement to Journeymen Tayors. 60 67

To be lett and entered upon immediately,

SUNDRY lots of one, two, or three hundred acres of land, situate in the county of Albany, and province of New-York, being part of a large tract granted by his Majesty's royal letters patent under the great seal of Great-Britain, to sir William Johnson, Bart. lying on the north side of the Mohawk river, between the large Canada creeks, and near the German flats, and part of it adjoining the Conajoharie settlements.——The land is very well watered, and the quality of the soil is such as will satisfy any settler on inspection, as is well known to all who have hitherto seen it.——These lots are proposed to be lett for the term of three lives, free of any rent for five years, from thence for ten years at 5os. New-York currency per ann. for every hundred acres; and from and after the expiration of said ten years, and during the remainder of the three lives, at the yearly rent of £4 New-York currency per ann. for every 100 acres; and as a farther encouragement, the heirs at law shall have the preference given them of each lot, so taken up, on such terms, and subject to such rent, as other lands in the said tract shall then be rented for.—These terms will give each settler a freehold right; and when the nature of the soil, its vicinity to a grist and sawmill, and that of a rich well settled country, with roads already made to it, are duly considered, it must appear more advantageous for beginners, than they can meet with in any part of the country. Any person inclining to settle on these terms, are to apply to the proprietor at his seat at Johnson-Hall.

N. B. There are several improved farms to be lett, at and near the Mohawk river, on different terms, as shall be agreed on; also some valuable tracts of land (well situated) to be sold, by the whole or in parcels, and others to be granted in fee simple. For the particulars, apply as above directed. 60 71

BY Order of the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York: Notice is hereby given unto Samuel Williams, Gent. a Lieutenant in his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment of Foot, and all others whom it may concern, that on Application and due Proof made, the said Chief Justice, pursuant to the Directions of one certain Act of the Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, in such Case lately made and provided, entitled, "An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors;" and also pursuant to one other certain Act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the said Colony of New-York, in such Case also lately made and provided, entitled, "An Act more "effectually to empower the Trustees of fraudulent and "absconding Debtors, appointed or to be appointed, pur"suant to an Act, entitled, an Act to prevent Frauds in "Debtors, to exercise the Powers they may be invested with, "and for the more effectual extending the said Act to Credi"tors residing without this Colony;" hath issued his Warrant, directed to the High Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize, take and safely keep, the whole Estate, as well real as personal, of the said Samuel Williams, who resides in Great Britain, out of the said Colony of New-York; and that unless the said Samuel Williams, his Attorney or Attorneys, Factors or Agent, do discharge his Debts within one Year and a Day from the Time of such Seizure made, all his Estate so seized and taken, will be sold for the Satisfaction of his Creditors.

Dated the 22d Day of Dec. 1770.

POET'S CORNER.

FOR CHRISTMAS-DAY.

HIGH let us swell our tuneful Notes,
And join th' angelic Throng;
For Angels no such Love have known,
T' awake a cheerful Song.

2 Good Will to sinful Men is shewn,
And Peace on Earth is giv'n;
For lo! th' imaculate Saviour comes
With Messages from Heav'n.

3 Justice and Grace, with sweet Accord,
His visionary Beams adorn;
Let Heav'n and Earth in Concert join,
Now such a Child is born.

4 Glory to God in highest Strains,
In highest Worlds be paid;
His Glory by our Lips proclaim'd,
And by our Lives display'd.

5 When shall we reach those blissful Realms,
Where Christ exalted reigns,
And learn of the cælestial Choir,
Their own immortal Strains!

SWANSKIN BLANKETS.

A Parcel Swanskin Blankets, 9-4 and 10-4 wide, of the first Quality, to be sold at P. M'DAVETT's Store, near the Fly-Market.

Also, yellow and red Flannels, embossed Serges; Mens and Womens worsted Hose, with a few Pieces of superfine Cloths. 20th Dec. 59 62

IMPORTED
By JOHN THURMAN, junr.
And now Selling at his Store in Wall Street, near the Earl of Chatham, on the most reasonable Terms.

BLANKETS, Woollens, Flannels, &c. Suitable to the Season.—An assortment of Cutlery, Silks, Threads, Bindings, Ferritings, Ribbands, and other Milinary, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Linens, Callicoes, and Manchester Goods; Felt Hats, and a Variety of India Goods as usual. Rum, Sugar, and Pistol-Powder. 59 62

TO BE SOLD,
A Grist-Mill and Saw-Mill in good Repair, with 30 Acres of Land and a House, lying on the Post-Road in Woodbridge; inquire of William Ford, who now occupies the Premises.

Also a fine Farm near Cranbury, contains 200 Acres, above half very fine Timber, a neat Farm House, large Barn, a good bearing Orchard, and a pleasant healthy Situation, near the Stage Road, and every Way a convenient profitable Farm.

Also a Farm on the Stage Road at Hyth's Town, contains 100 Acres of good Land, convenient Buildings and suitable for a Tradesman.—Inquire about these two Places of Luycas Schenck, near the Premises.

These Places will be sold at reasonable Rates, and if one Quarter of the Money is paid, the rest may continue at Interest: To be entered upon the 1st of April next. Apply to JOHN SMYTH, Esq; at Amboy, or WALTER RUTHERFURD, at New-York. 20th Dec. 59 62

New-York, December 15, 1770.

WHEREAS one Thomas Britman, on the 17th of September last, bought of Jacob Van Wagenen, a Parcel of Bohea Tea, on Credit, and left in his Hands, for Security of the Debt, three Watches, which he promised to redeem in ten Days, but has hitherto made no Application for that Purpose, I therefore hereby give public Notice, That if the said Britman does not come in one Month from the Date hereof, and redeem the said Watches, I shall expose them to Sale and make the most of them; and shall be ready to return the overplus when called for. (59 62) JACOB VAN WAGENEN.

THE Printer hereof also hereby gives Notice, that he shall act in like Manner, with a Watch left in his Hand for the Security of a Debt, if not soon discharged.

TO BE SOLD,
A Farm, situate on the North Side of Staten Island, at the Mouth of the Kill Van Kull, (where is plenty of fine Fish and Oysters,) consisting of about 135 Acres, whereof about 60 Acres are Wood-Land, 20 Acres of Meadow, and the rest clear'd Land, on which is a good Stone dwelling House, three Rooms on a Floor, with a good Cellar under it, a Barn, and all other necessary out Houses, a Well of good Water, two Gardens pail'd in, with sufficiency of Fences, and an Orchard of grafted and other Fruit. The Land is good for Grain or Pasture, and is well Watered. Any Person inclined to Purchase, may apply to the Subscriber on the Premisses, who will give a good Title to the Purchaser.

59 62 Helemus Freeland.

WHEREAS Mary Goddard my Wife, has without any just Cause, left my House, and I am apprehensive may run me in Debt, these are therefore to warn all Persons not to Entertain or Trust her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt of her contracting since her Elopement.

59 62 James Goddard, Mariner.

TO BE SOLD, a Lot of Land, containing ten Acres, situate in the Town of West-Chester, nearly opposite to the Church, on which is a large Dwelling House two Stories high, a good Barn, and several other Conveniencies, four Acres of Mowing Ground, with about thirty good bearing Apple-Trees, and a very good Garden, the rest Pasture Land. It is very pleasantly situated and is within a Quarter of a Mile of the Town Landing. An indisputable Title will be given, by

56 59 JAMES DE LANCEY. Jun.

HENRY VAN VLECK,
At his Store in Dock-Street;

HAS just imported in the New Hope, Capt. De Peyster, from Hull, and other late Vessels from London, Bristol, and Liverpool,—A general Assortment of Goods, amongst which are,——Bearskins and Beaver Coatings, blue and red do. Striped Blankets, broad and narrow Frizes and Naps; Fearnoughts, Plains, Forrest Cloths, Broad-Cloths; 7-8 and 9-4 Blankets. Checks, Shot and Bar Lead,—a few Bales of Pepper, &c. &c.

Also to be Sold, at said Store,
A few Trunks of Cottons and Callicoes, cheap as can be imported. 57 60

SUTTON and LATHAM,

HAVE open'd Apartments for Innoculation, where Patients will be carefully attended, and every Thing necessary provided. Their Price for Innoculation, is *Three Pounds Four Shillings*, New-York Currency.

As there may be some Persons willing to be innoculated, but who cannot conveniently pay even so small a Sum as Half a *Johannes*, they are informed, that the Price shall be adapted to their Circumstances.

Mr. Latham innoculates from Six Weeks old; and every Month in the Year.

For further Particulars, Application to be made to Mr. Latham, at his House in Broad-Street. 56 59

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of Gabriel Briggs, of the Manor of Cortlandt, a dark brown HORSE, with white fet-locks on his hind feet, the under side of his mane cut short, paces and trots, is a high mettled horse, about 14 hands and a half high, neither mark'd nor branded; also a hunting saddle, with a blue housen, bound with leather: Supposed to be stolen by one Richard Pendergast, a short, well set man, a native of Ireland, a ditcher, in good apparel and is much given to laughing loud, who absconded at the same time, and is supposed to be gone to Philadelphia. Whoever secures the horse and saddle, or horse alone, shall have Six Pounds reward, or Eight Pounds with the thief, and all reasonable charges, paid by 57 60

Dated Nov. 1st, 1770. GABRIEL BRIGGS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS in the night of the 28th of November, the cabbin of the Brigantine Sally, lying at New-York, was broke open and robbed of sundry articles, amongst which were, six silver tea spoons and a pair of sugar tongs, mark'd ST, a number of books, amongst which were, Smollet's history of England, seven vols. the Spectator, 9 vols. Shakespear's plays, 9 vols. Johnston's dictionary, 2 vols. Atkinson's and Pattoun's navigation; a kallender and mariners compass, with sundry other books, and considerable of wearing apparel. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward. And if any of the above goods are offered to sale, and the persons to whom they are offered would stop them, they will be thankfully rewarded, by

SOLOMON TOWNSEND.

N. B. In case of the subscriber's absence, apply to Mr. Jacob Townsend, merchant in New-York.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1770. 58 61

TO BE SOLD, BY
ADAM GILCHRIST, TAYLOR,
In Dock-Street, near the Exchange;

A Fresh assortment of superfine cloths, corded tabbies for waistcoats, silk serge desoy, best silk breeches patterns, superfine worsted ditto; princets stuffs, crimson, black and blue Genoa velvet, gold and silver lace, appolets, shoulder knots, gold and silver buttons, gold and silver thread, gilt buttons, and all other kinds of trimmings, &c. 56 59

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Britannia, Capt. Miller, from London, and to be Sold, by
HENRY WHITE,
the following Articles;

DOUBLE and single refin'd loaf sugar, raisins, currants, spices of all kinds; best London porter, strouds, India silks, chintses, cambricks, lawns, and kid gloves. Also,
ROSE BUTTER in Firkins. 54—

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63-

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Just published, and to be sold, at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange.

PHILOSOPHIC SOLITUDE:
OR
THE CHOICE
OF
A RURAL LIFE:
A
POEM.

By a GENTLEMAN educated at YALE COLLEGE.

Me placeant ante omnia sylvæ. VIRG.
Otium sine literis mors est, & vivi hominis sepultura. SEN.

GEORGE FENNER.
Just arrived from LONDON.

At his store in Broad-Street, opposite to General Gage's (lately occupied by Mr. Henry Williams.)

Sells the following GOODS, wholesale, for *Cash only*, at a very small profit, which he hopes will induce the public to favour him with their commands, as they may depend upon having goods of the best qualities and newest patterns.

PRinted Cottons and linens of the finest colours.
Cambricks and lawns,
Scotch and Irish linens,
Handkerchiefs of all sorts,
Silesias and Dowlas,
Brown and white sheeting.
Huckaback and Diaper,
Linen and cotton checks,
Striped ticks,
Figured Dimity,
Table cloths,
Thicksetts,
Yorkshire cloths,
Bath coating,
Scarlet knapp,
Coverlids,
Blankets and quilts,
Men and boys hose,
Men and boys ready made clothes,
Womens scarlet cardinals,
Sailors shirts and trowsers,
Felt and castor hats,
Mens and womens gloves & mitts,
Hoses's best callimanco shoes,
with many other articles in the linen and woollen drapery, too tedious to insert. 53—

Just opened Store, and to be sold,
By WILLIAM WYKOFF,
On Cruger's wharf, formerly occupied by Lasencliver, & Co.

MADEIRA wine, rum, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, allspice, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, indigo, chocolate, &c. He also has flour, middlings, cornell, rye meal, &c. All those who shall be pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being serv'd on the best terms. New-York, Oct. 24, 1770. 52—

New-York, December 13, 1770.
To the PUBLIC.
JOHN ANTHONY BEAU,
ENGRAVER and CHASER,

PROPOSES to teach any Ladies or Gentlemen that incline to learn, the Art of Drawing, in all its Branches. He engraves and does all Sorts of chasing Work, at the most reasonable Rates. Whoever will favour him with their Commands, are desired to apply to Mr. Lewis Fueter, Gold and Silver Smith, opposite to the Coffee-House. 58 61

To all Persons interested in the Lands herein after mentioned.

WHEREAS his late Majesty George the second, by letters patent under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date the twelfth day of April, in the twenty-fourth year of his said Majesty's reign, annoque domini 1751, did grant and confirm unto Jacob Roseboom, John Jacobs Roseboom, and John G. Roseboom, All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Albany, on the west side of Hudson's river, and adjoining to the patent of the Great Flatt's, or Loonenburgh, beginning at two small maple trees, growing from one root, and mark'd with three notches on four sides, and X on the west side, standing on the Cat's Kill old foot path, and in the west bounds of the said patent of Loonenburgh, and on the east side of a ridge or rocky hill, and north side of a cove in the side of the hill to the northward of Joachim Janses' house; and this tract runs from the said place of beginning, north sixty-five degrees, west one hundred chains, then north twenty nine degrees, west one hundred and thirty chains, to a brook or creek called Poeteck creek, thence up the stream thereof, to the corner of a tract of land granted to Abraham Salisbury, William Salisbury, and Casparus Bronck; Then along their line north ten degrees, west twenty two chains, to the south corner of a tract of land granted to the said Casparus Bronck, and thence along his lines north forty degrees, east one hundred and sixty chains, and north fifty degrees, west fifty five chains, then south eighty one degrees, east one hundred and fifteen chains, to a tract of land granted to Mattys Hoghteling, and thence along his bounds and the bounds of a small tract of land granted to the said Casparus Bronck, to the said Cat's Kill old foot path, or the west bounds of the patent of Loonenburgh, and thence along the same to the place where this tract first began, containing 4530 acres of land, and the usual allowance for highways; of which said land so patented as aforesaid, I the subscriber am part owner and proprietor: Now therefore by virtue of a certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general assembly of the province of New-York, passed the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty two, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto; and also by virtue of another act, entitled, an act to continue an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And also to continue one other act, entitled, an act to explain part of an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And I do hereby give notice, That Peter Lansing, Esq; Barent H. Ten Eyck, and Gesbert Marselis, jun. gentlemen, all of the city of Albany, are appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said tract of land, so granted to the said Jacob Roseboom, John Jacobs Roseboom, and John G. Roseboom as aforesaid; and that they the said Commissioners will meet on Tuesday the fourth day of March next, at the city-hall in the said city of Albany; and all persons interested therein, are hereby requested to attend then and there for that purpose. Given under my hand, the twenty third day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1770.

57 68 JACOB ROSEBOOM.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.